

An aerial photograph of a coastal wetland area. A winding waterway, possibly a canal or a natural channel, flows through the landscape. The water is a murky yellowish-brown color. The surrounding land is covered in dense, low-lying vegetation, appearing in shades of green and brown. A concrete structure, likely a levee or a dike, runs along the edge of the waterway, separating it from the adjacent land. The overall scene depicts a managed coastal environment.

Nutrient Program Update

1. Nutrient Strategy Update

2. Assessment Framework

3. Updates

- Conceptual Model
- Loading Study
- Suisun Synthesis
- Funded projects in 2013
- Other priorities

Status of Nutrient Strategy

November 2012

San Francisco Bay Nutrient Management Strategy

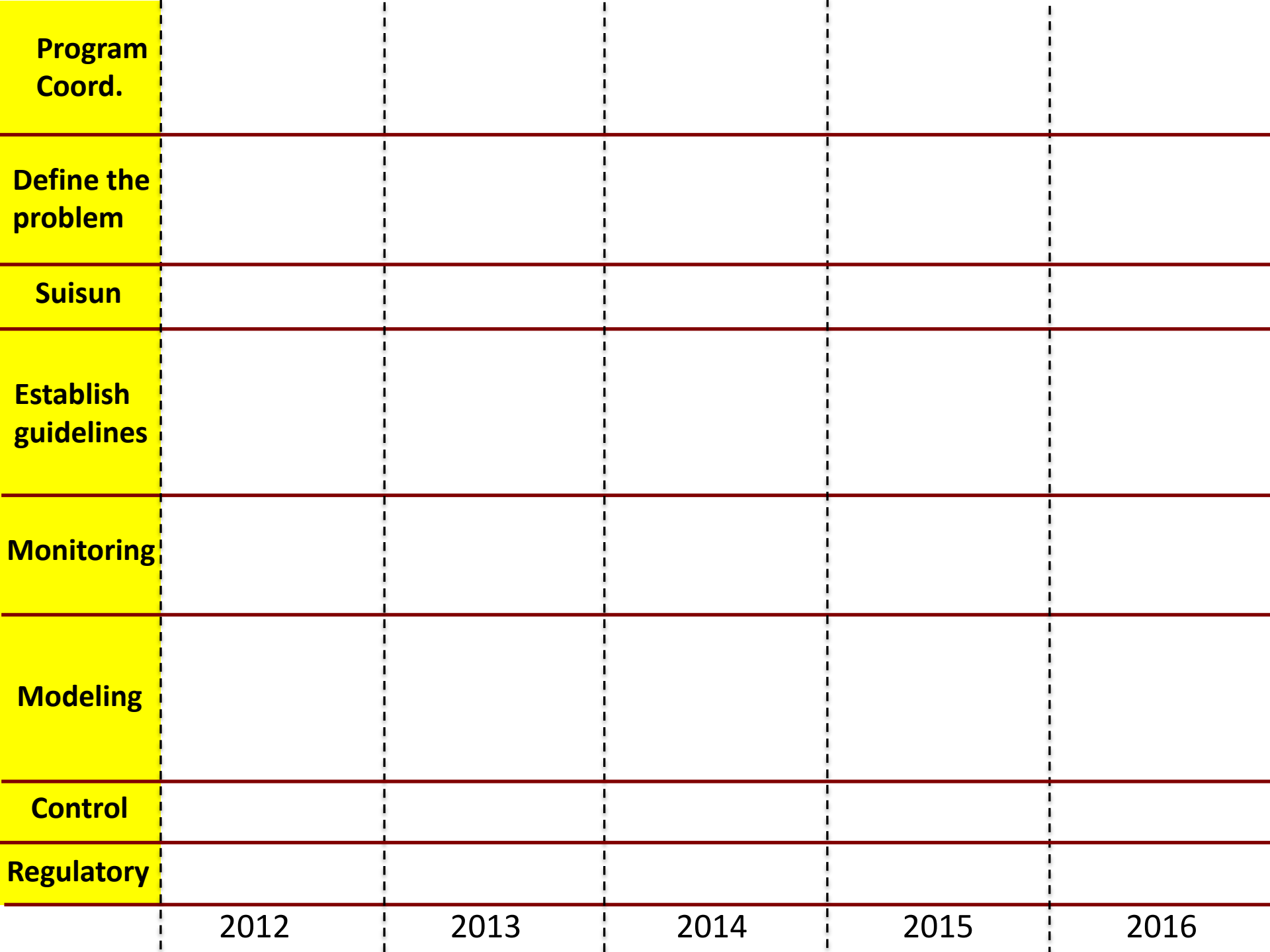
- Initial strategy: March 2012
- Comments and discussion
 - SAG: March 2012
 - Comments: May 2012
- Revised strategy out
 - November 2012

Major changes to Nutrient Strategy

- Two new Work Elements:
 - *Program coordination*
 - Establishing governance/decision-making structure
 - Peer review
 - Fundraising plan
 - *Suisun Bay*
 - Identifies tasks specific to Suisun Bay
 - On-going field and experimental studies
 - NH₄, primary production and copepods
 - N:P, NH₄:NO₃

Major changes to Nutrient Strategy

- Synthesis tasks...existing data
- Special studies
- Revised assessment framework



**Program
Coord.**

**Define the
problem**

Suisun

**Establish
guidelines**

Monitoring

Modeling

Control

Regulatory

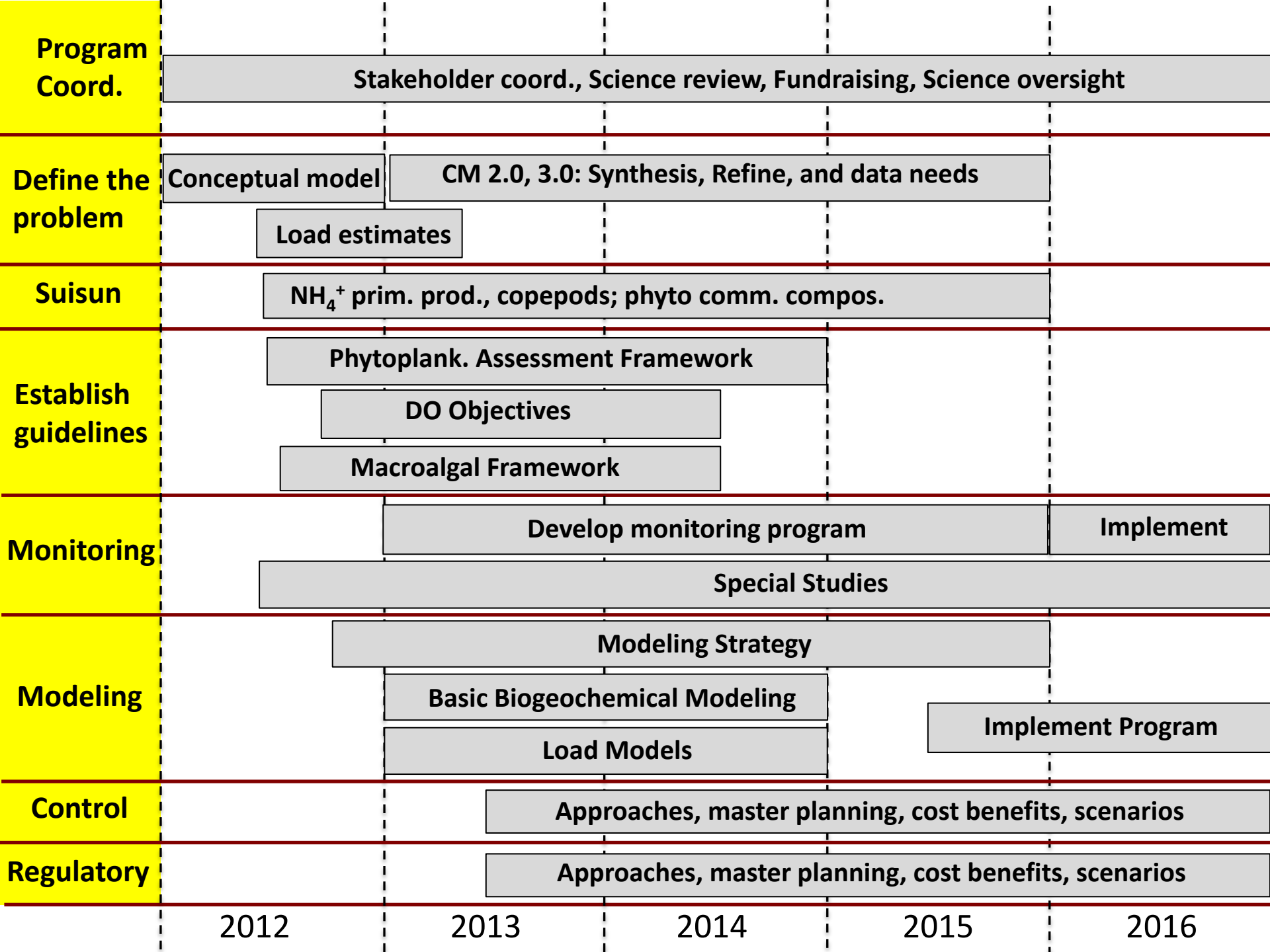
2012

2013

2014

2015

2016



Status of Nutrient Strategy

November 2012

San Francisco Bay Nutrient Management Strategy

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

NEXT STEPS...

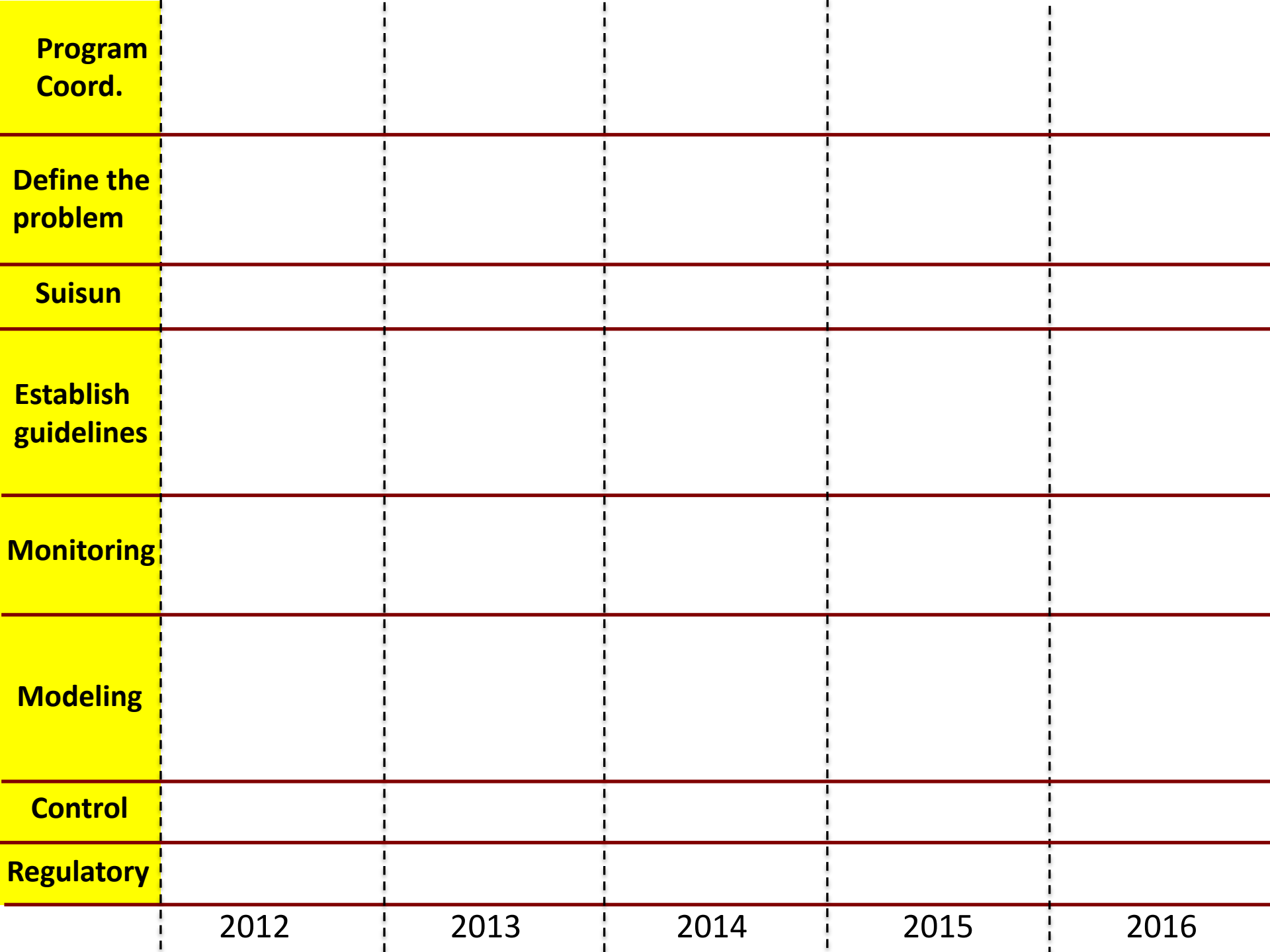
- Governance/decision-making structure
- Further prioritization...regulatory decisions and science needs
- Fine-tuning
- Other?

Nutrient Program Update

Updates

- Conceptual Model
- Loading Study
- Suisun Synthesis
- Funded projects in 2013
- Other priorities





**Program
Coord.**

**Define the
problem**

Suisun

**Establish
guidelines**

Monitoring

Modeling

Control

Regulatory

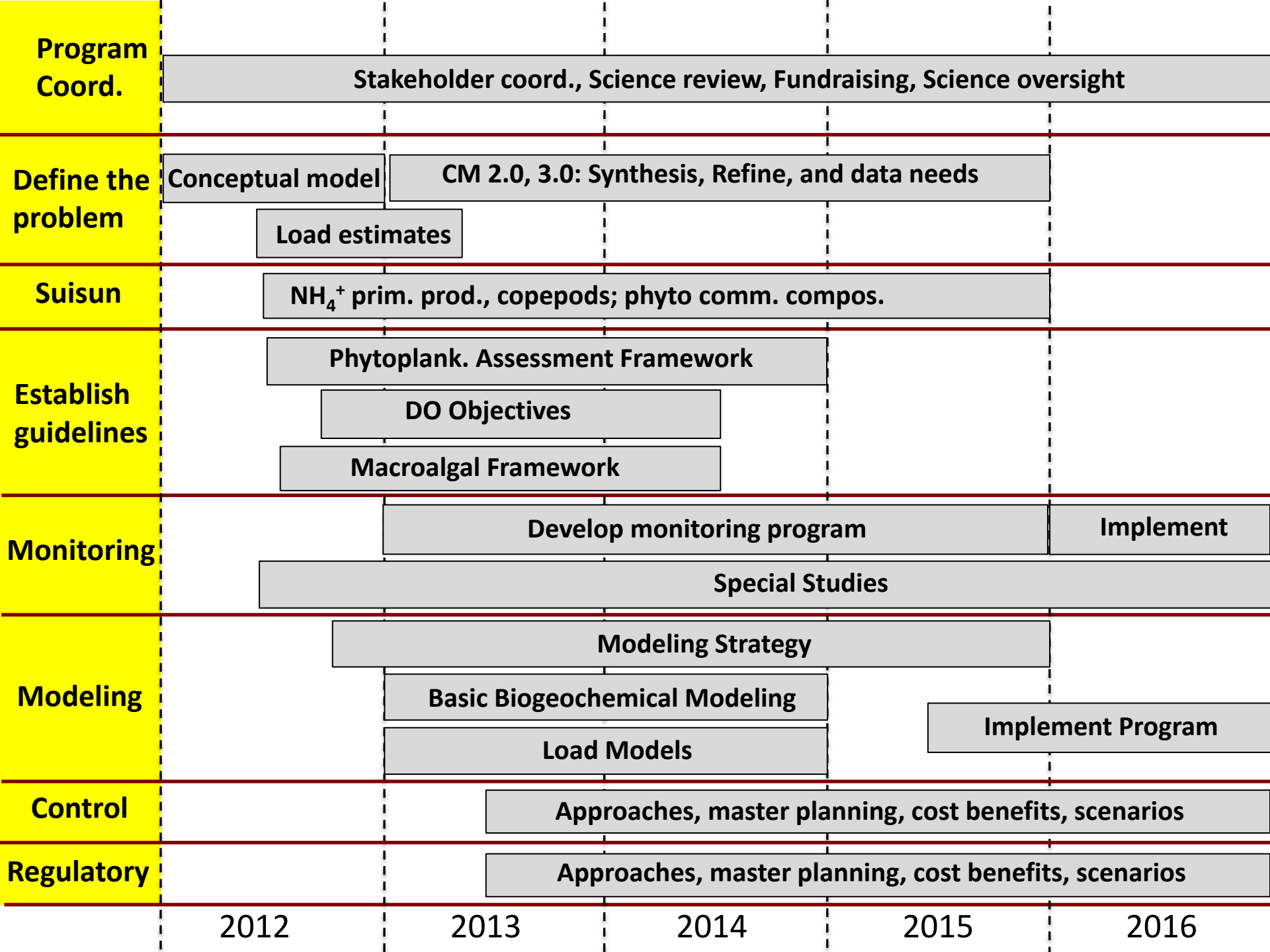
2012

2013

2014

2015

2016



Conceptual Model Project



Actions

Conceptual Model Project

Problem Statement

What would a problem look like in SFB?

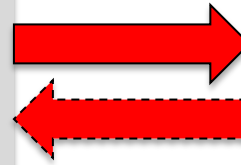
Future Scenarios

Changes that would...

- Cause problem, increase likelihood
- Mitigate problem

Environmental

Management



Actions

Conceptual Model Project

Problem Statement

What would a problem look like in SFB?



Conceptual Model



Conceptual gaps
Data gaps



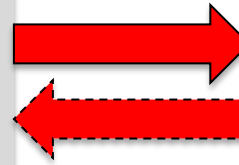
Future Scenarios

Changes that would...

- Cause problem, increase likelihood
- Mitigate problem

Environmental

Management



Actions

Conceptual Model Project

Problem Statement

What would a problem look like in SFB?

Conceptual Model

Conceptual gaps
Data gaps

Future Scenarios

Changes that would...

- Cause problem, increase likelihood
- Mitigate problem

Environmental

Management

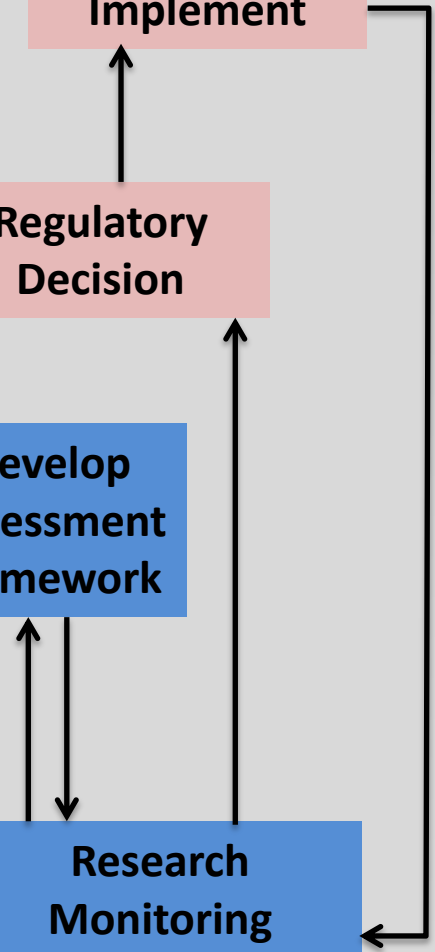
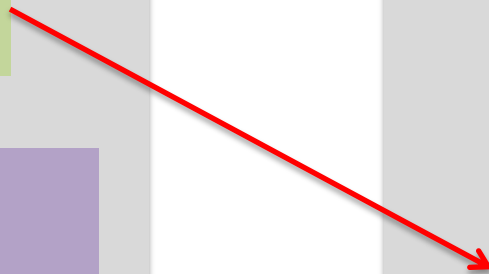
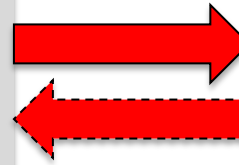
Actions

Implement

Regulatory
Decision

Develop
Assessment
Framework

Research
Monitoring
Modeling



Management questions

1. Is there a nutrient problem or are there signs of a problem?
 - Currently, or trending towards, adversely affecting beneficial uses?
 - Guidelines for identifying a nutrient-related problem?
2. What is the relative contribution of each loading pathway?
3. What nutrient loads can the Bay assimilate without impairment of beneficial uses?
4. What is the likelihood that the Bay will be impaired by nutrient overenrichment/eutrophication in the future?

Goals of Report

- Develop a “problem statement” – what would a problem look like?
- Develop conceptual models: nutrients and ecosystem response in SFB
 - Identify areas of agreement in scientific community
 - Identify major conceptual gaps or data gaps to improve ability to identify current problems, and anticipate potential future problems
- Use conceptual models to identify relevant environmental change or management scenarios

Goals of Report

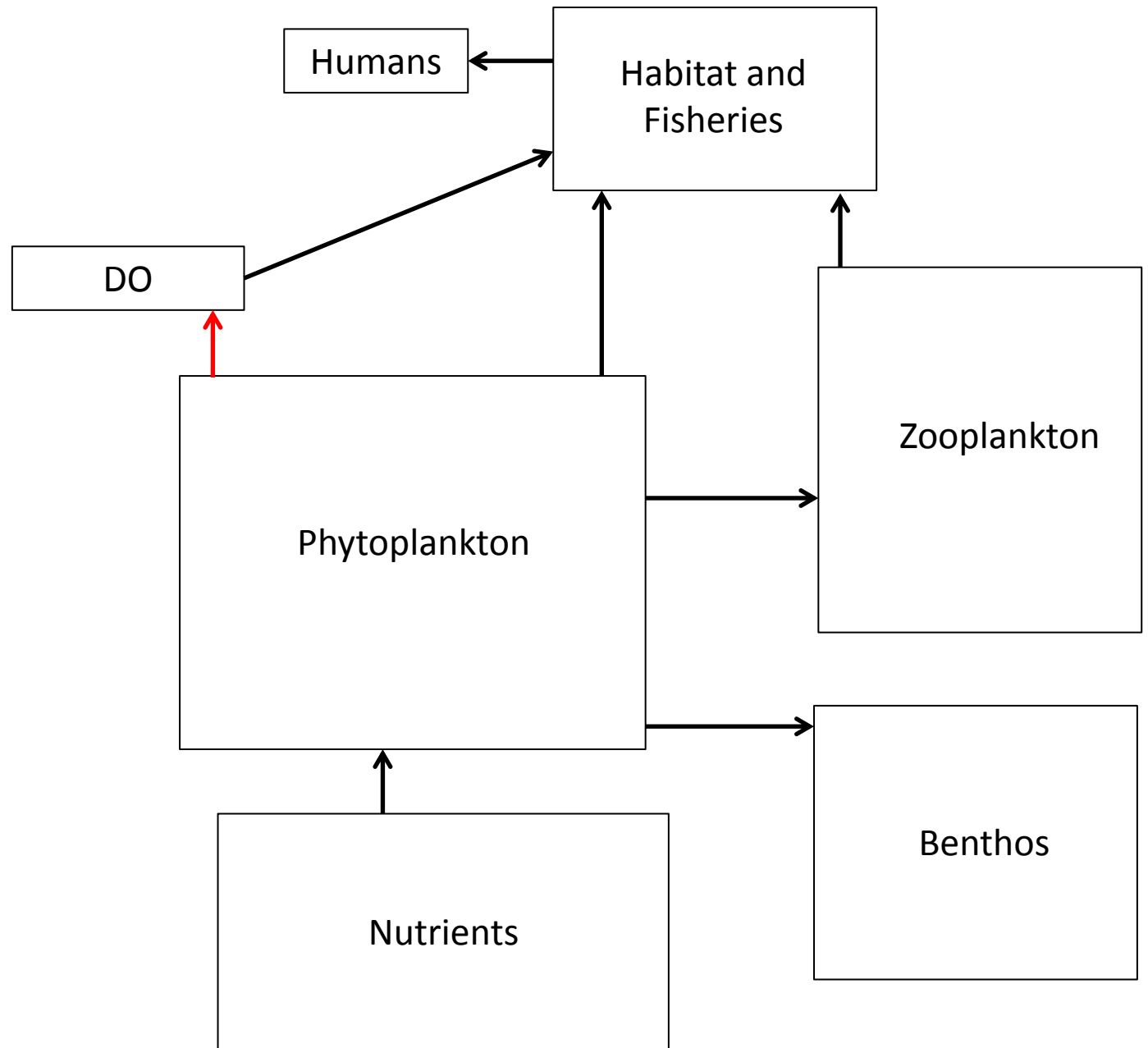
- Develop a “problem statement” – what would a problem look like?
- Develop conceptual models: nutrients and ecosystem response in SFB
 - Identify areas of agreement in scientific community
 - Identify major conceptual gaps or data gaps to improve ability to identify current problems, and anticipate potential future problems
- Use conceptual models to identify relevant environmental change or management scenarios

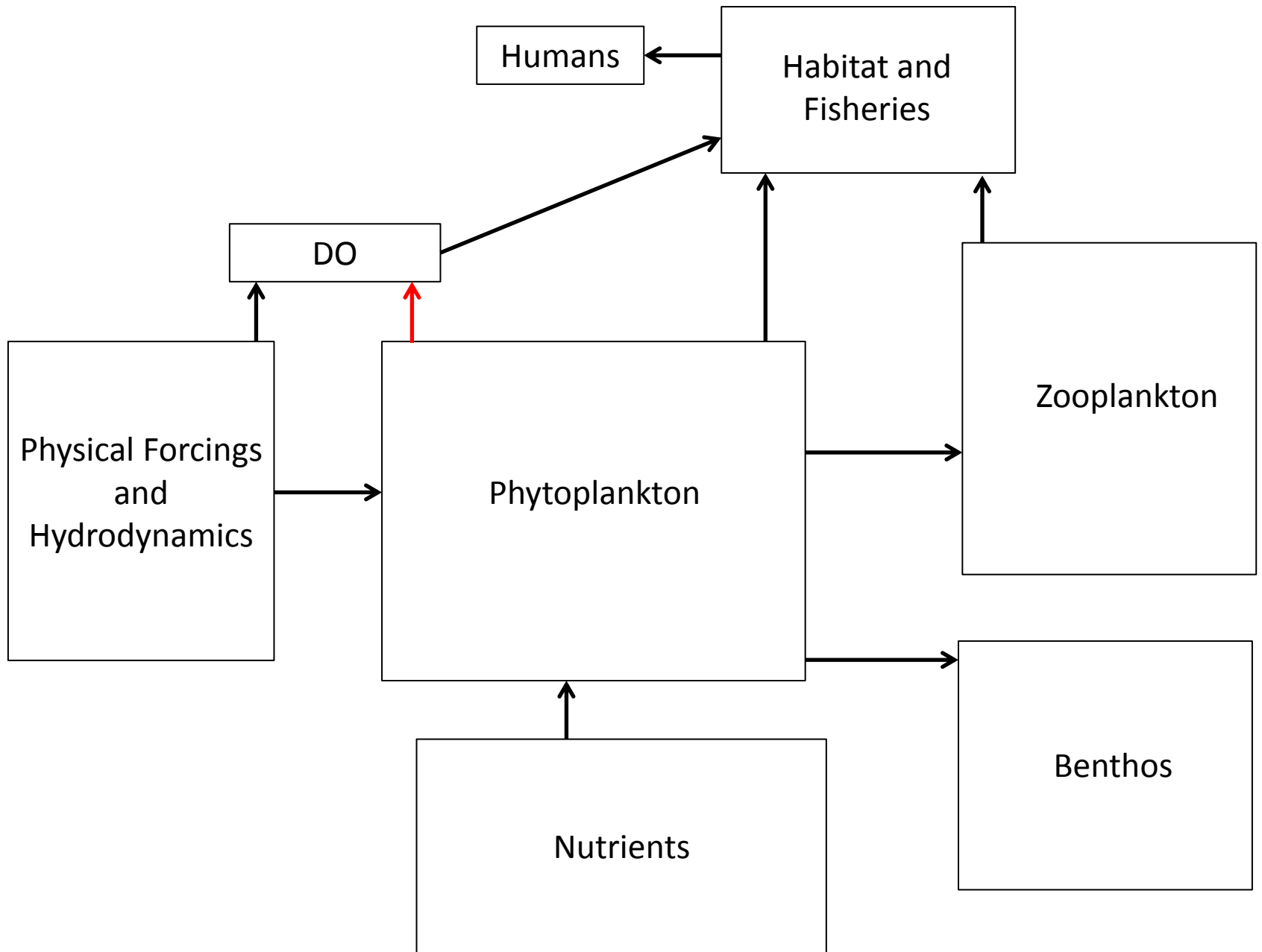
Audience and anticipated use

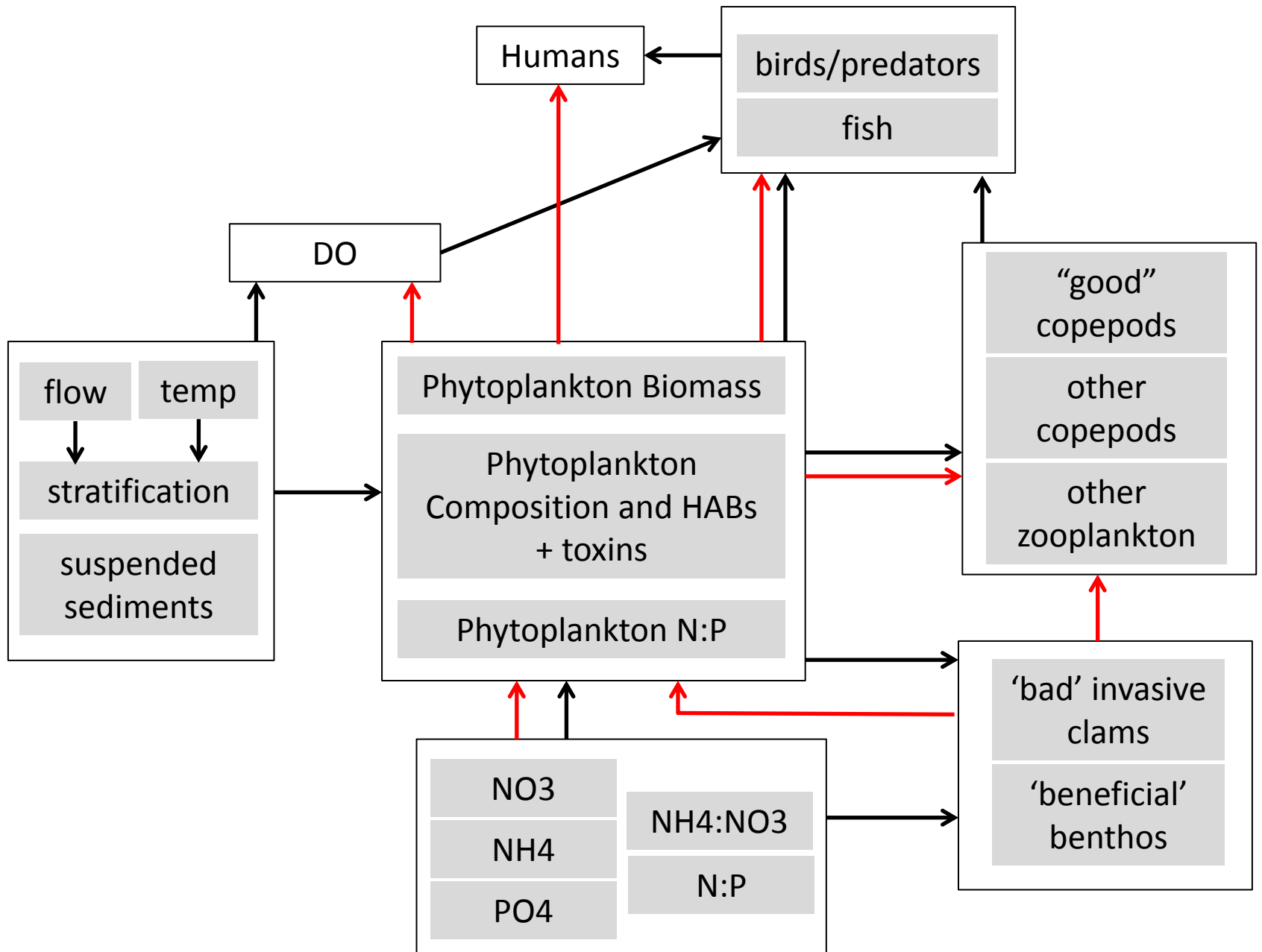
- *Primary Audience:* Technical regulators/managers and stakeholders
- *Anticipated uses...* Provide an overarching framework within which to
 - Consider future scenarios and management options
 - Prioritize research to inform management decisions
 - Inform structure and goals of monitoring and numerical modeling

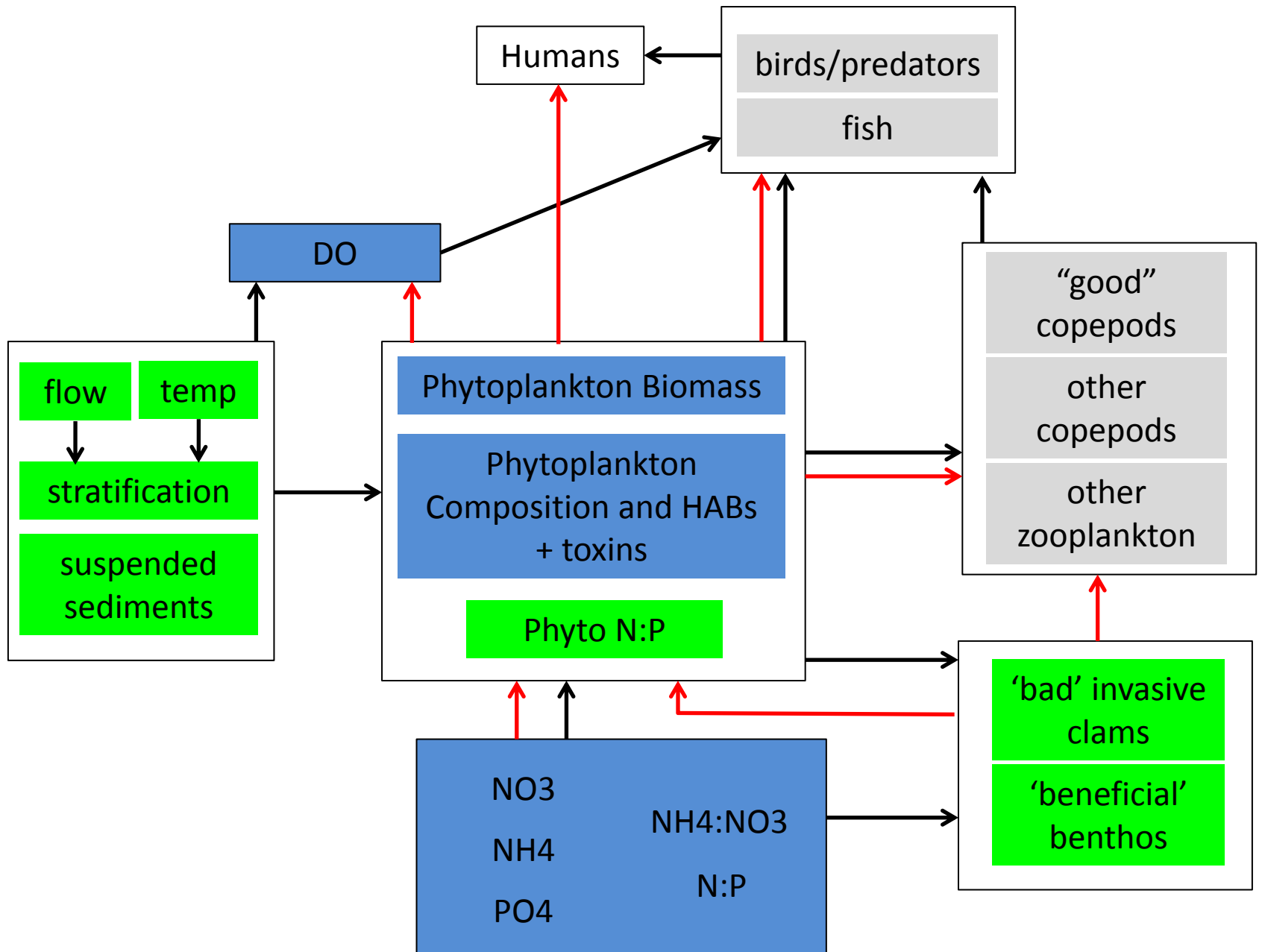
Approach

- Collaborative approach with team of regional experts
 - J Cloern USGS
 - M Connor EBDA
 - D Dugdale SFSU-RTC
 - T Hollibaugh U Georgia
 - W Kimmerer SFSU-RTC
 - L Lucas USGS
 - R Kudela UC Sant Cruz
 - A Mueller-Solger IEP
 - M Stacey UC Berkeley
- Meetings
 - May 7-8
 - Sep 14
 - January 2013
- Full Draft December 2012
- Review Draft February 2013

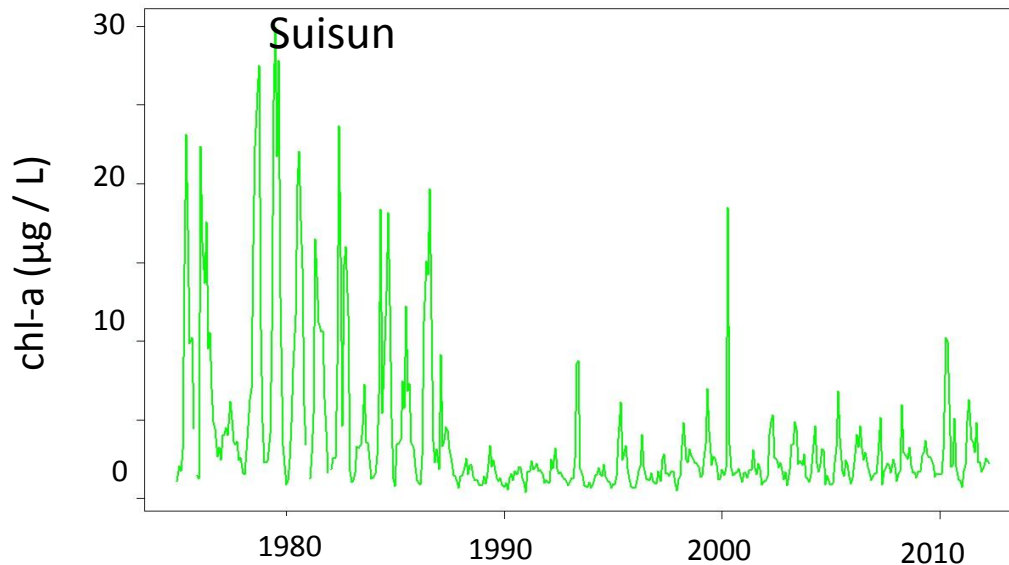






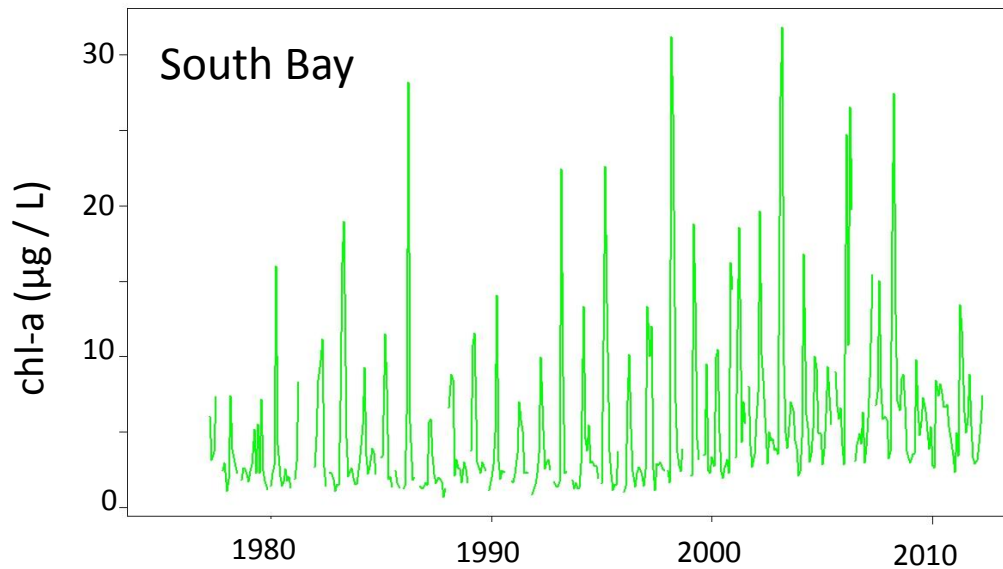


Phytoplankton Biomass

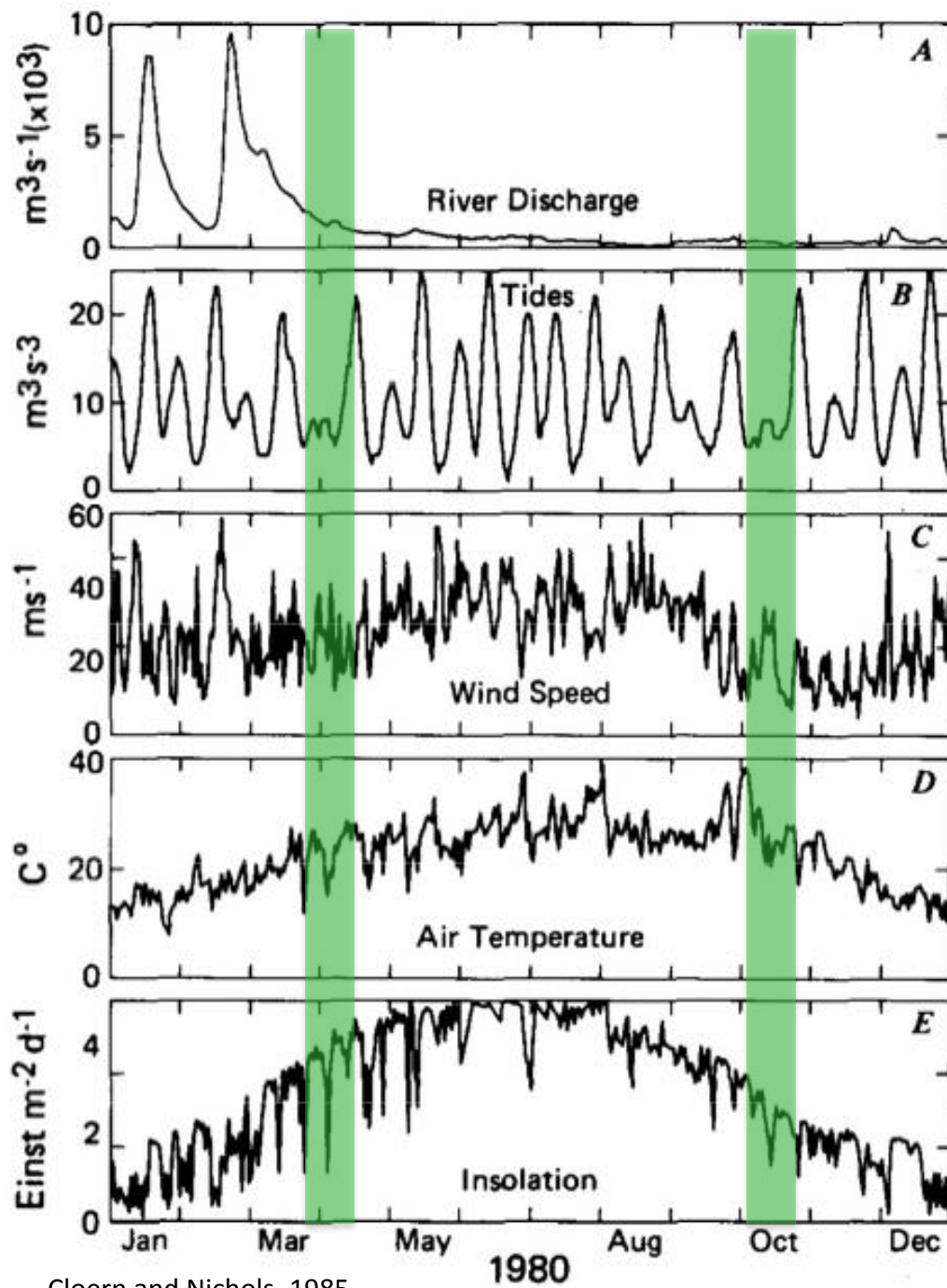


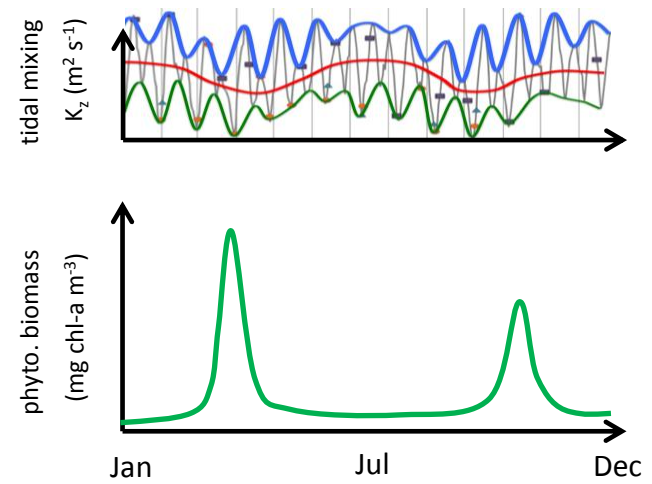
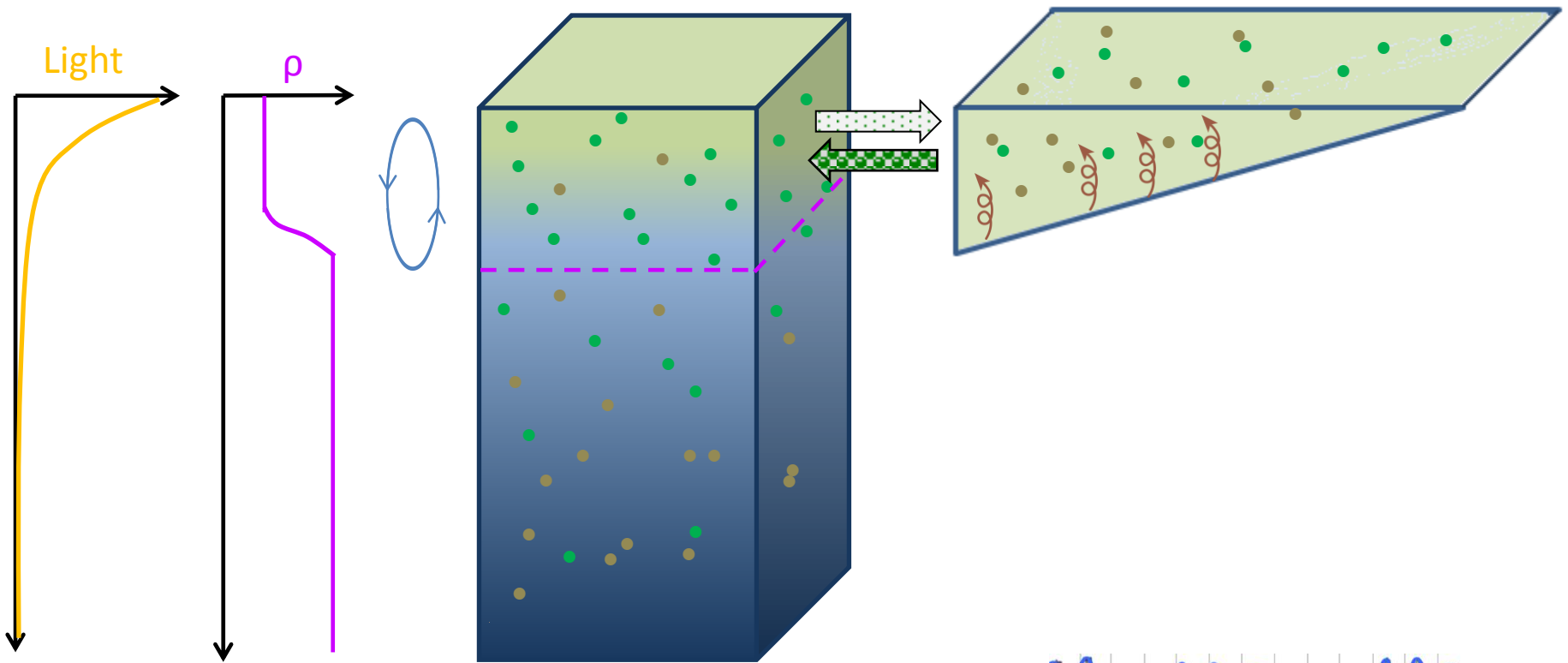
Needs to explain

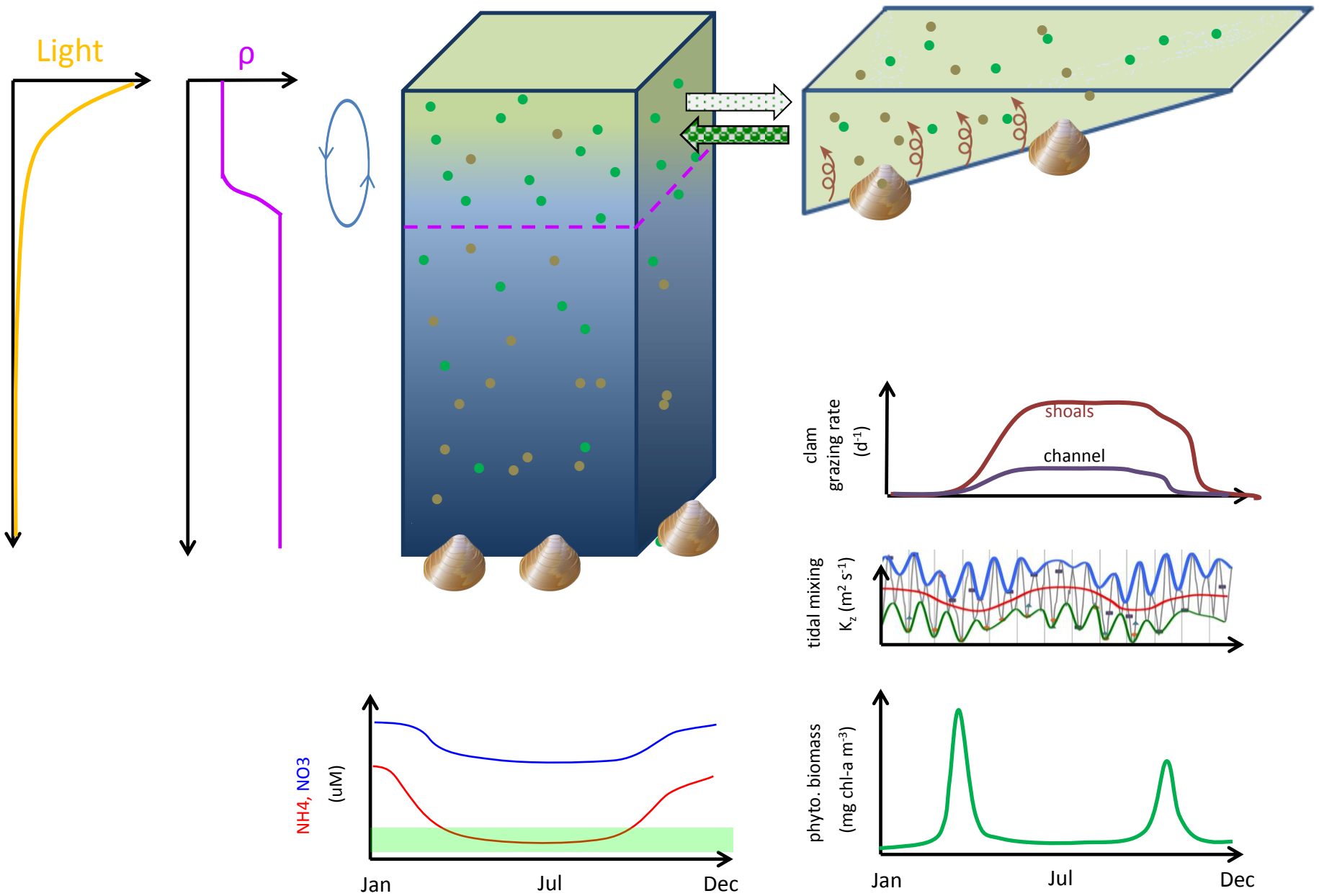
- interannual variability
- Long term trends
- Step-function changes



Phytoplankton Biomass CM

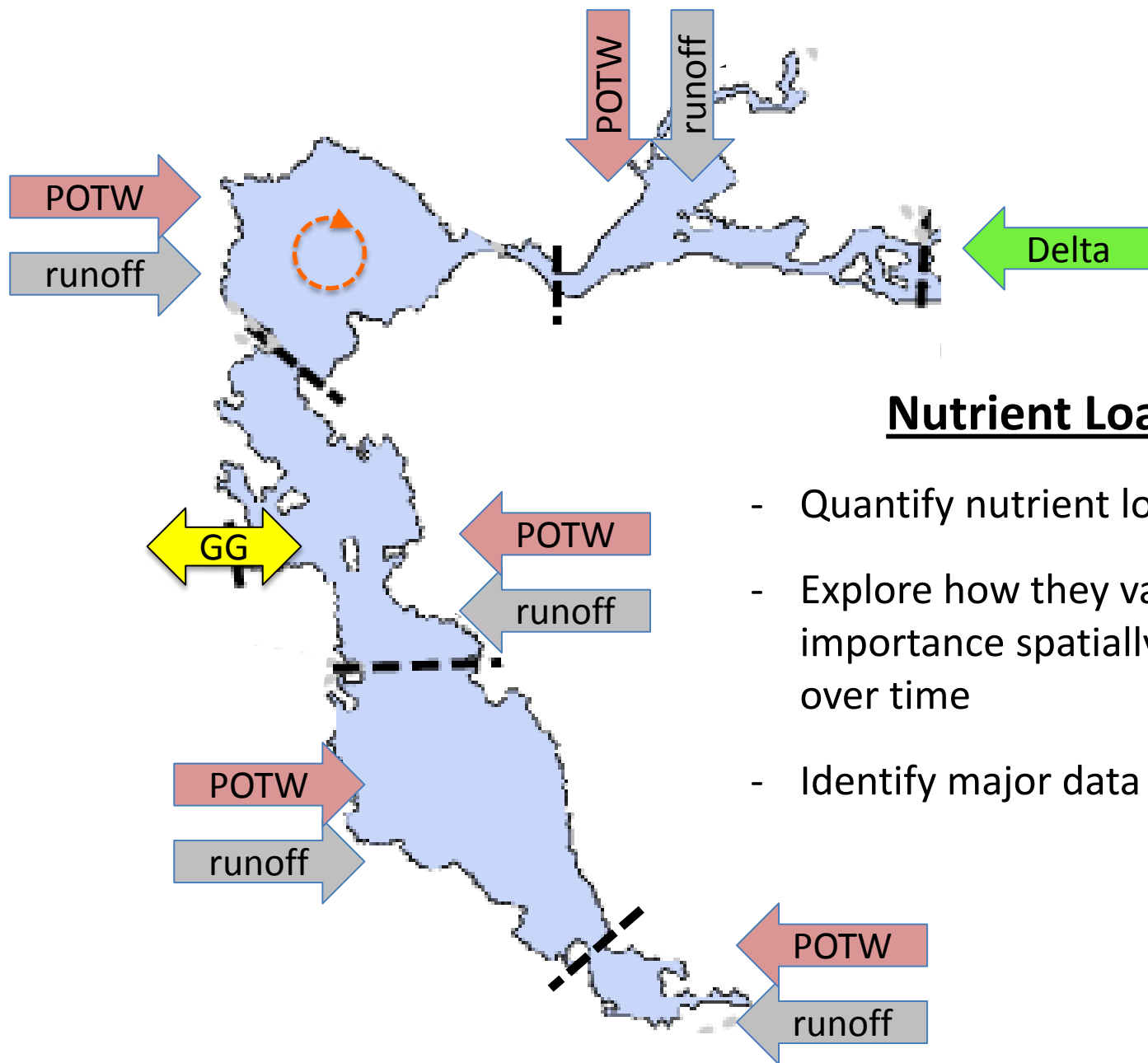






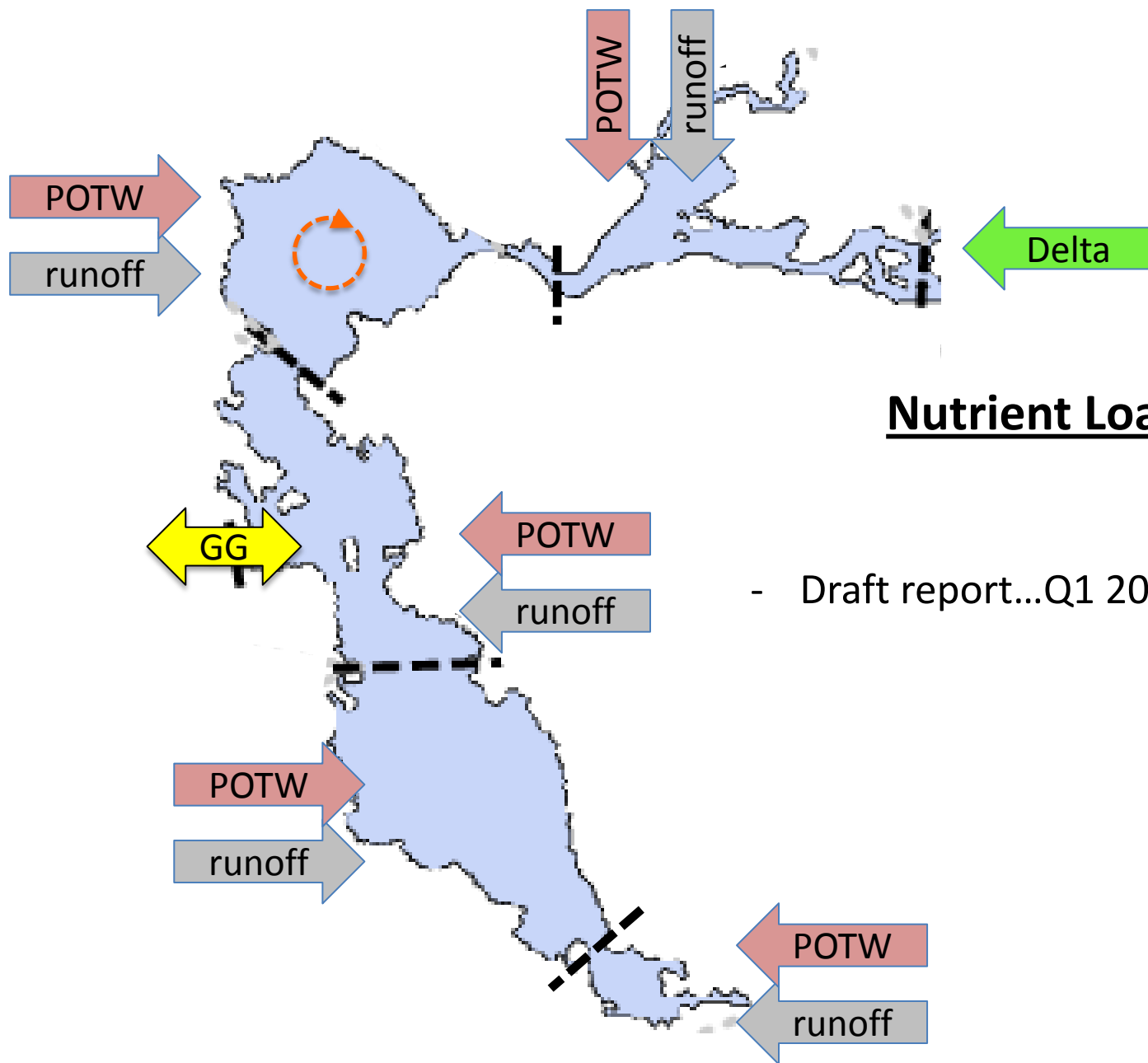
Approach

- Collaborative approach with team of regional experts
 - Jim Cloern USGS
 - Mike Connor EBDA
 - Dick Dugdale SFSU-RTC
 - Tim Hollibaugh U Georgia
 - Wim Kimmerer SFSU-RTC
 - Lisa Lucas USGS
 - Raphe Kudela UC Sant Cruz
 - Anke Mueller-Solger IEP
 - Mark Stacey UC Berkeley
- Meetings
 - May4-5
 - Sep 14
 - January 2013
- Full Draft December 2012
- Review Draft February 2013



Nutrient Loading Study

- Quantify nutrient loads to SFB
- Explore how they vary in their relative importance spatially, seasonally, and over time
- Identify major data gaps



Nutrient Loading Study

- Draft report...Q1 2013

Nutrient Program Update

Updates

- Conceptual Model
- Loading Study
- Suisun Synthesis
- Funded projects in 2013
- Other priorities

Suisun Bay: evaluating potential impacts of nutrients and NH_4^+

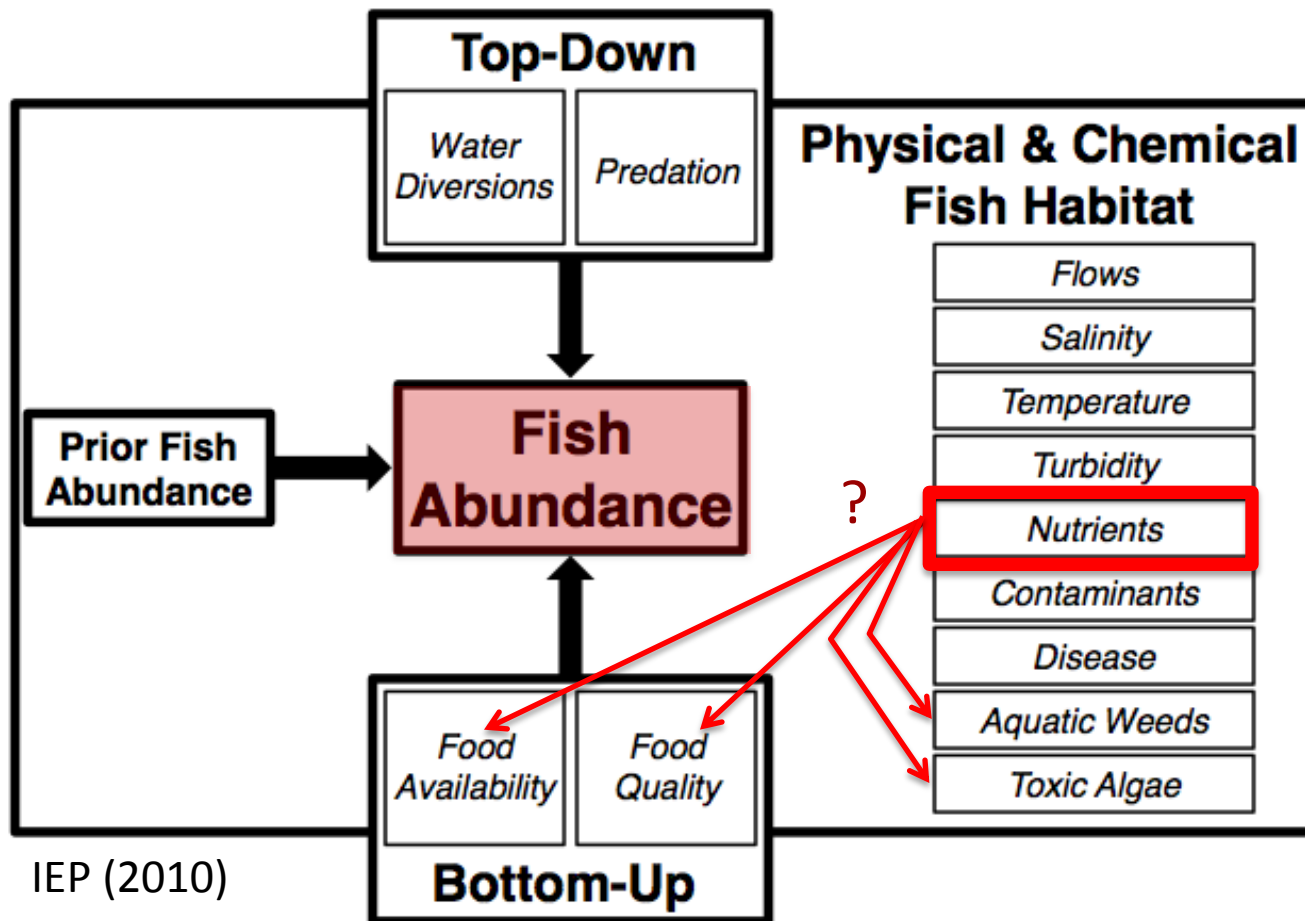


Complex management questions

- Pelagic Organism Decline (POD)
- Phytoplankton and zooplankton
 - Decreased abundance
 - Changes in community composition
- Potential links to nutrients, with specific focus on NH_4^+ ?

Dugdale et al., 2007; Parker et al. 2012a,b; Dugdale et al 2012
Glibert et al. 2011

Suisun Bay: evaluating potential impacts of nutrients and NH_4^+



Suisun Bay: evaluating potential impacts of nutrients and NH_4^+



Synthesis I:

- NH_4 and primary production
- NH_4 and copepods
- Ambient NH_4 – sources, fate

Suisun Bay: evaluating potential impacts of nutrients and NH_4^+



Synthesis I:

- NH_4 and primary production
- NH_4 and copepods
- Ambient NH_4 – sources, fate

Workshop
Primary production

Recommendations

Peer Review
Copepods

Recommendations

Suisun Bay: evaluating potential impacts of nutrients and NH_4^+



Synthesis I:

- NH_4 and primary production
- NH_4 and copepods
- Ambient NH_4 – sources, fate

Workshop
Primary production

Recommendations

Peer Review
Copepods

Recommendations

Synthesis II

- N:P, NH_4 : NO_3 on phytoplankton community composition
- 'Ecological stoichiometry'

Workshop

Recommendations

Synthesis III

- Overview: multiple stressors

Workshop

Recommendations

Suisun Synthesis I.

1. Synthesize the scientific literature on N utilization by marine and estuarine phytoplankton
2. NH₄ inhibition of primary production: evaluate/synthesize results and interpretations of recent studies
...through perspective of the broader scientific literature...
3. Synthesize scientific literature on copepod ecology and changes in community composition and abundance in Suisun
4. NH₄ loads and concentrations: seasonal and long-term trends, and NH₄ fate
5. Identify next steps.

Suisun Bay: evaluating potential impacts of nutrients and NH_4^+



Synthesis I:

- NH_4 and primary production
- NH_4 and copepods
- Ambient NH_4 – sources, fate

Workshop
Primary production

Recommendations

Peer Review
Copepods

Recommendations

Synthesis II

- N:P, NH_4 : NO_3 on phytoplankton community composition
- 'Ecological stoichiometry'

Workshop

Recommendations

Synthesis III

- Overview: multiple stressors

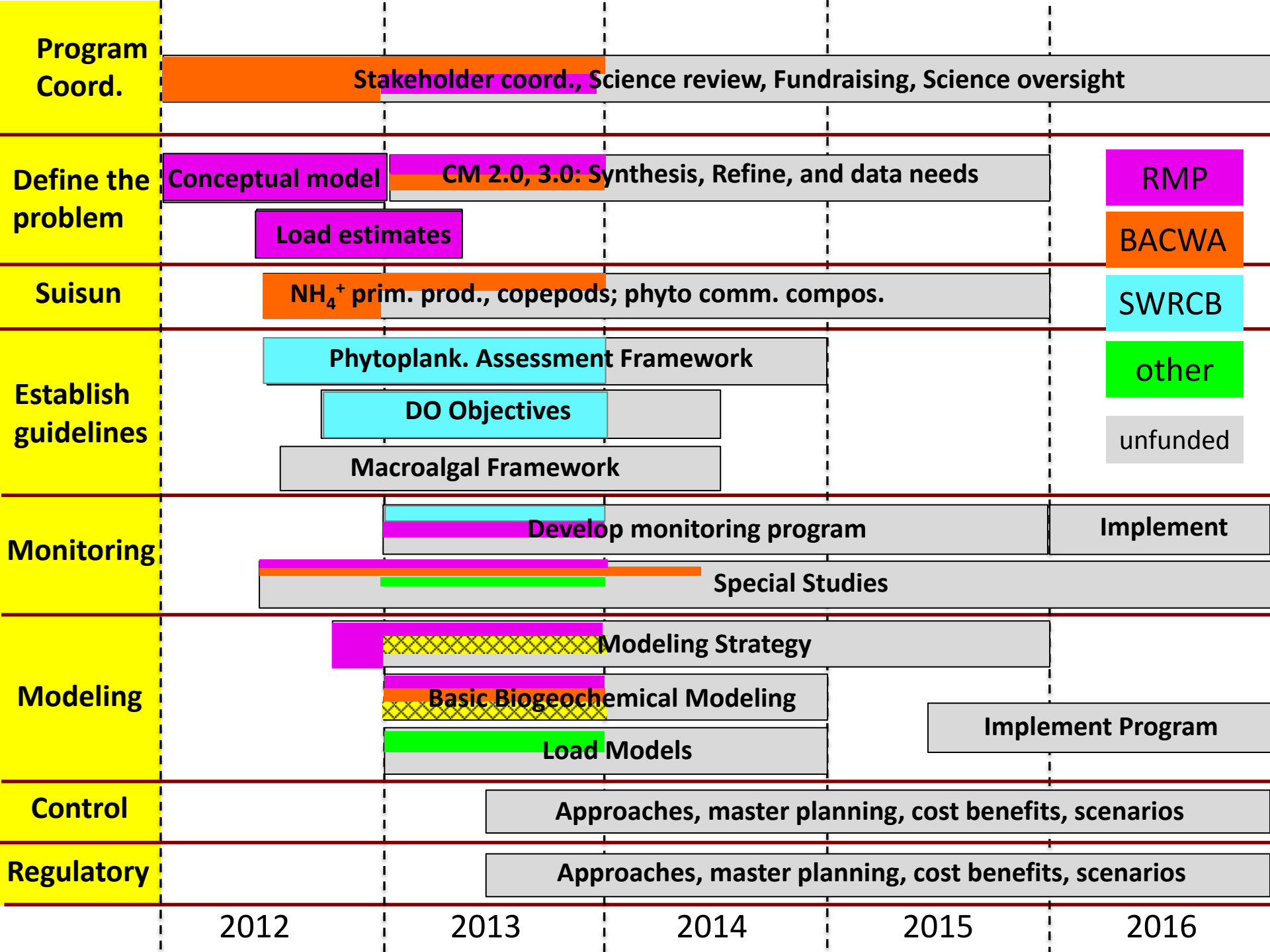
Workshop

Recommendations

Nutrient Program Update

Updates

- Conceptual Model
- Loading Study
- Suisun Synthesis
- Funded projects in 2013
- Other priorities



Priorities in 2013

- Assessment Framework
- Monitoring program development
- Load quantification/characterization
- Synthesis of existing data
- Special studies: Suisun Bay, elsewhere (?)
- Biogeochemical modeling: controls of phytoplankton biomass/composition, nutrient cycling

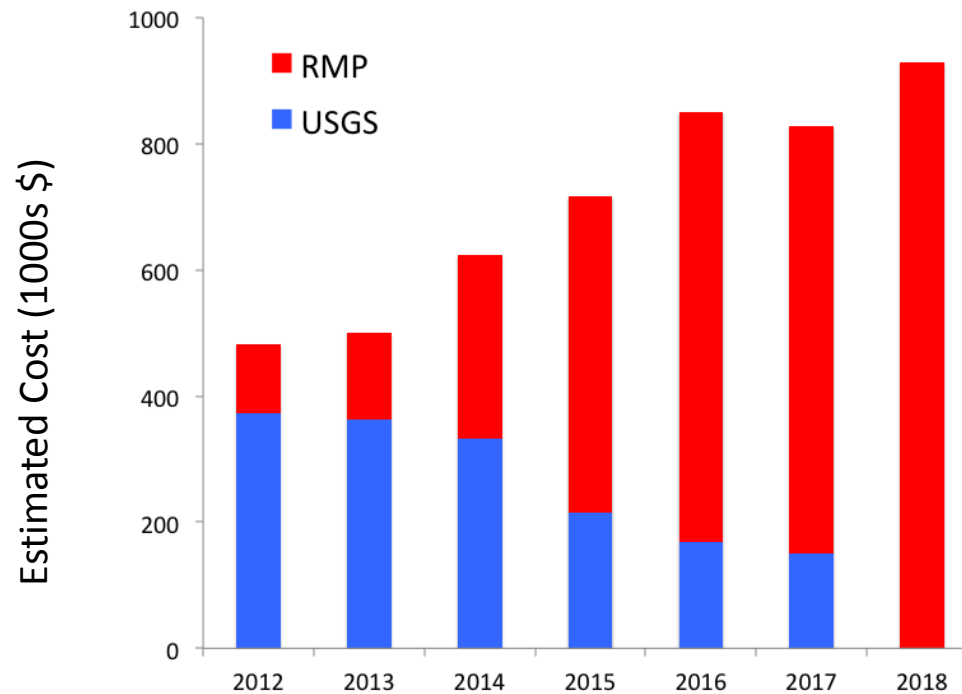
Priorities in 2013

- Assessment Framework
 - Phytoplankton and DO assessment framework

SWRCB

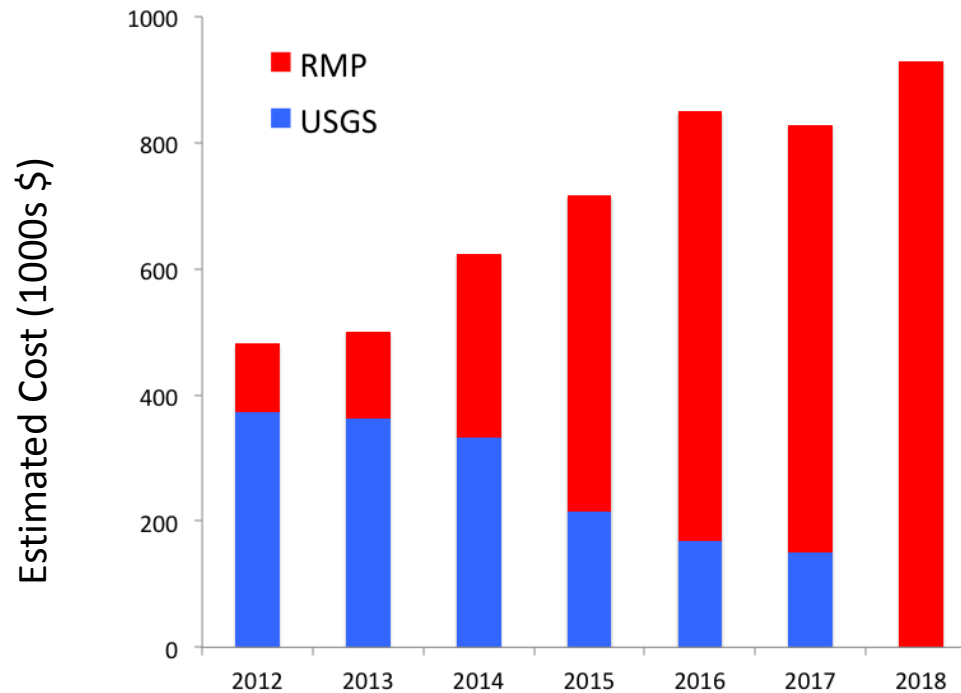
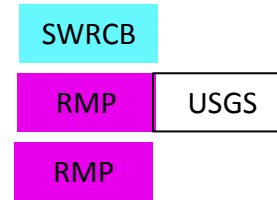
Priorities in 2013

- Monitoring Program and Special Studies development:



Priorities in 2013

- Monitoring Program and Special Studies development:
 - Planning: transition, institutions, costs, funding
 - Moored sensor pilot study
 - Develop algal toxin measurement approaches



Major Questions Related to Monitoring Program

Scientific

- Parameters to be measured, most efficient approaches?
- What spatial/temporal frequency?
 - shallows
- What combination of approaches is needed
 - ship-based, moored sensors, others

Major Questions Related to Monitoring Program

Scientific

- Parameters to be measured, most efficient approaches?
- What spatial/temporal frequency?
- What combination of approaches is needed
 - ship-based, moored sensors, others

Institutional

- Approx. cost for running the program?
- What institutional agreements need to be established?
 - e.g., continued partnering with USGS, IEP
- Transition timeline?

Monitoring Program Development I

PI: D Senn, J Cloern (USGS)

Objective: Develop a transition plan for Monitoring Program migration from USGS to RMP

Approach:

- Convene advisory team: regional scientists, stakeholders, regulators
- Historic data and future measurements – what/where/when/how
- Investigate costs, infrastructure, logistics for various scenarios
- Identify institutional agreements, timelines, constraints

-Product: Technical Report on migration plan

Priorities in 2013

- Load quantification
 - Load estimates continuation
 - Stormwater loads
 - Loads to Suisun Bay from Delta
 - Effluent characterization

RMP

RMP

IEP

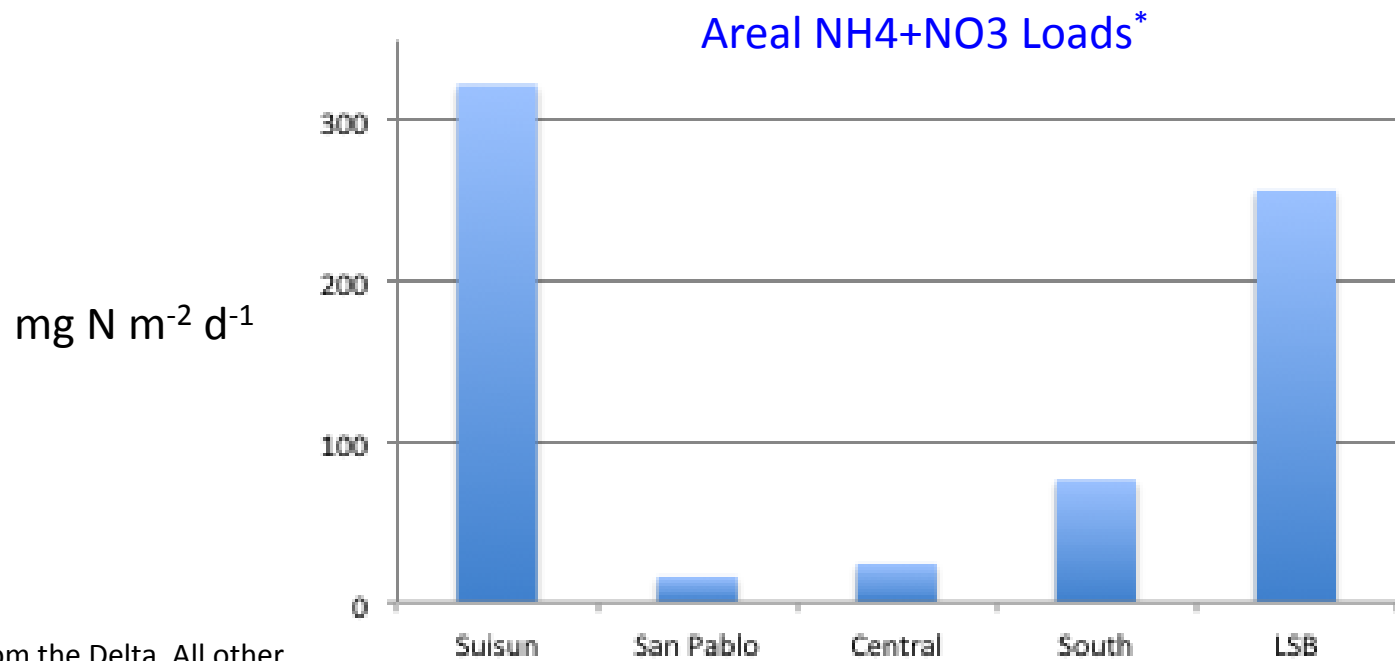
BACWA

Priorities in 2013

- Synthesis
 - Lower South Bay Synthesis
 - Suisun synthesis II

BACWA

BACWA



*Suisun includes loads from the Delta. All other loads do not consider upstream; only

Suisun Bay: evaluating potential impacts of nutrients and NH_4^+



Synthesis I:

- NH_4 and primary production
- NH_4 and copepods
- Ambient NH_4 – sources, fate

Workshop
Primary production

Recommendations

Peer Review
Copepods

Recommendations

Synthesis II

- N:P, NH_4 : NO_3 on phytoplankton community composition
- 'Ecological stoichiometry'

Workshop

Recommendations

Synthesis III

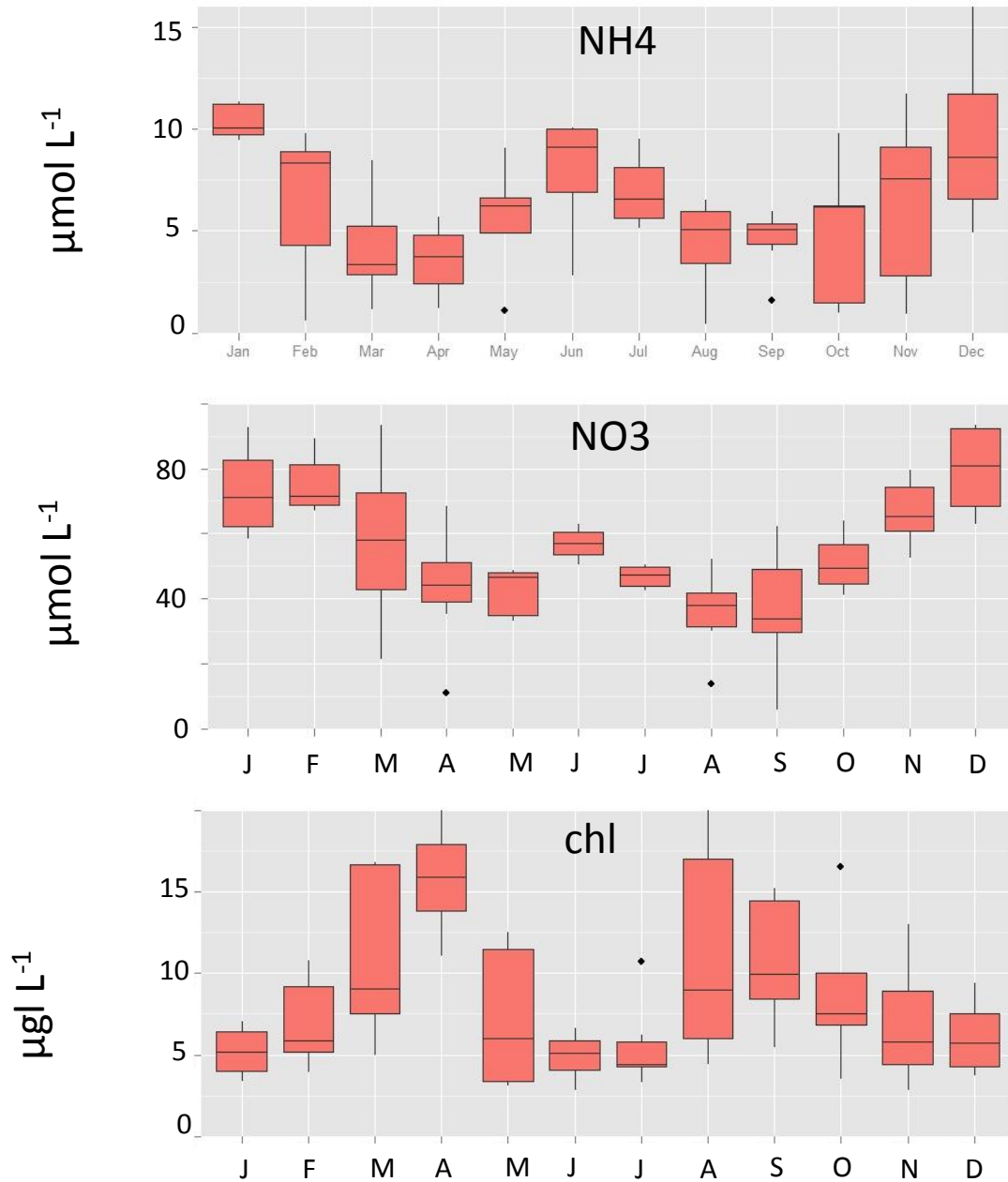
- Overview: multiple stressors

Workshop

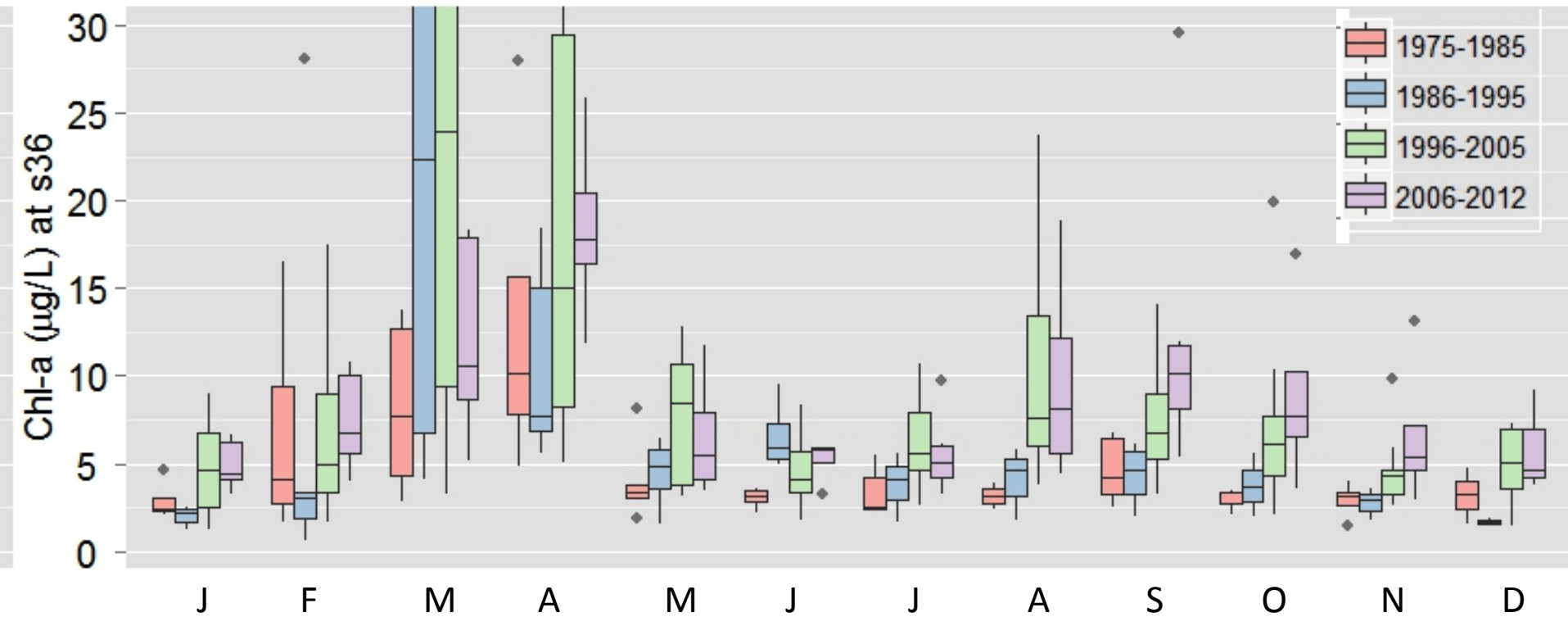
Recommendations

Lower South Bay

NH₄, NO₃, and chl-a
2006-2011



Lower South Bay



Synthesis (and modeling)

- Phytoplankton biomass
- Species composition
- Temporal and seasonal variability in benthic filter feeders
- Dissolved O₂ (including sensor data)
- Exchange with salt ponds

Priorities in 2013

- Synthesis

- Lower South Bay Synthesis

An orange rectangular box containing the text "BACWA".

- Suisun synthesis II

An orange rectangular box containing the text "BACWA".

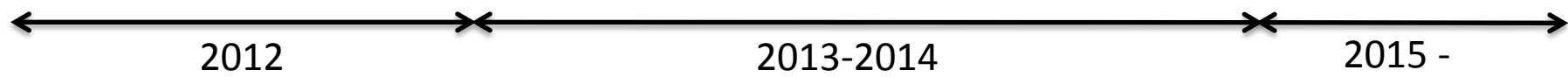
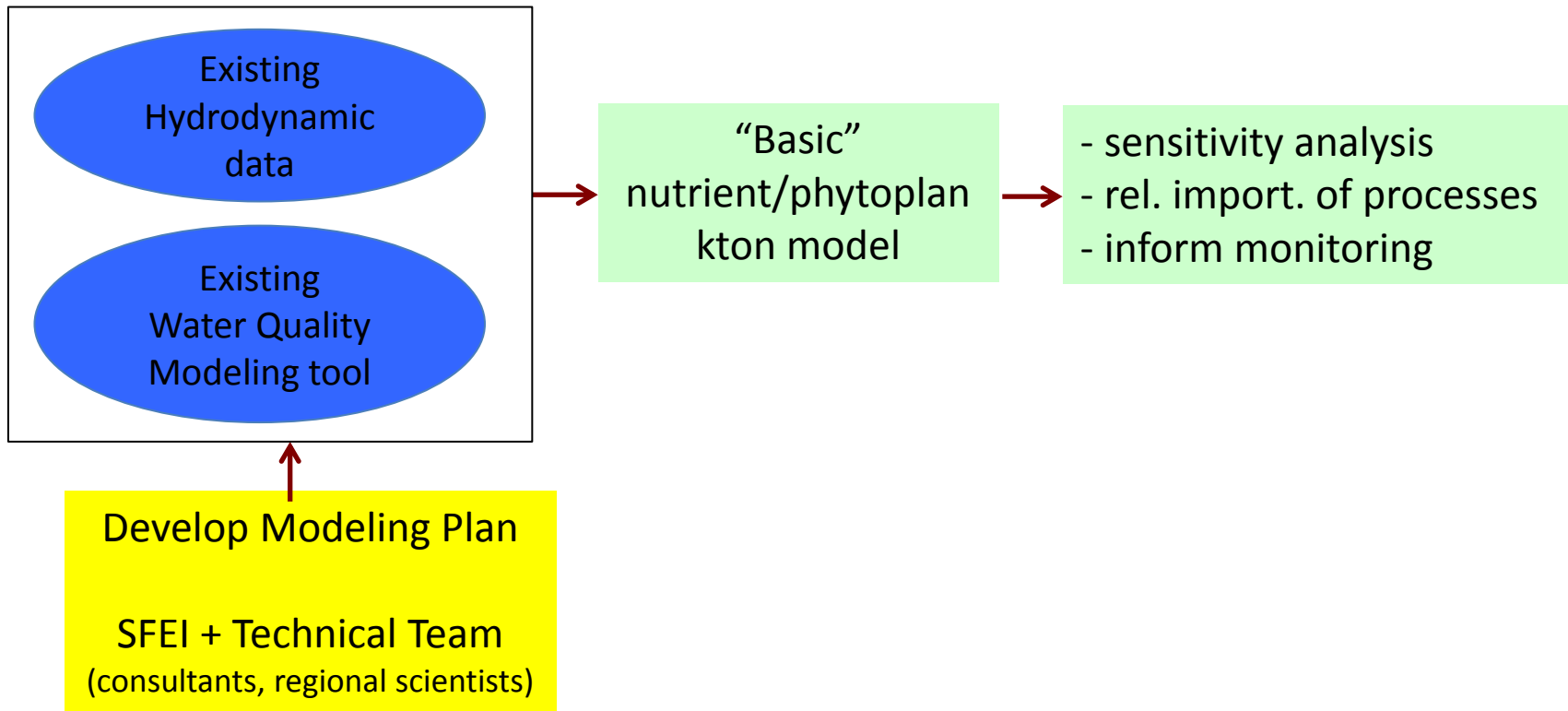
- Biogeochemical modeling

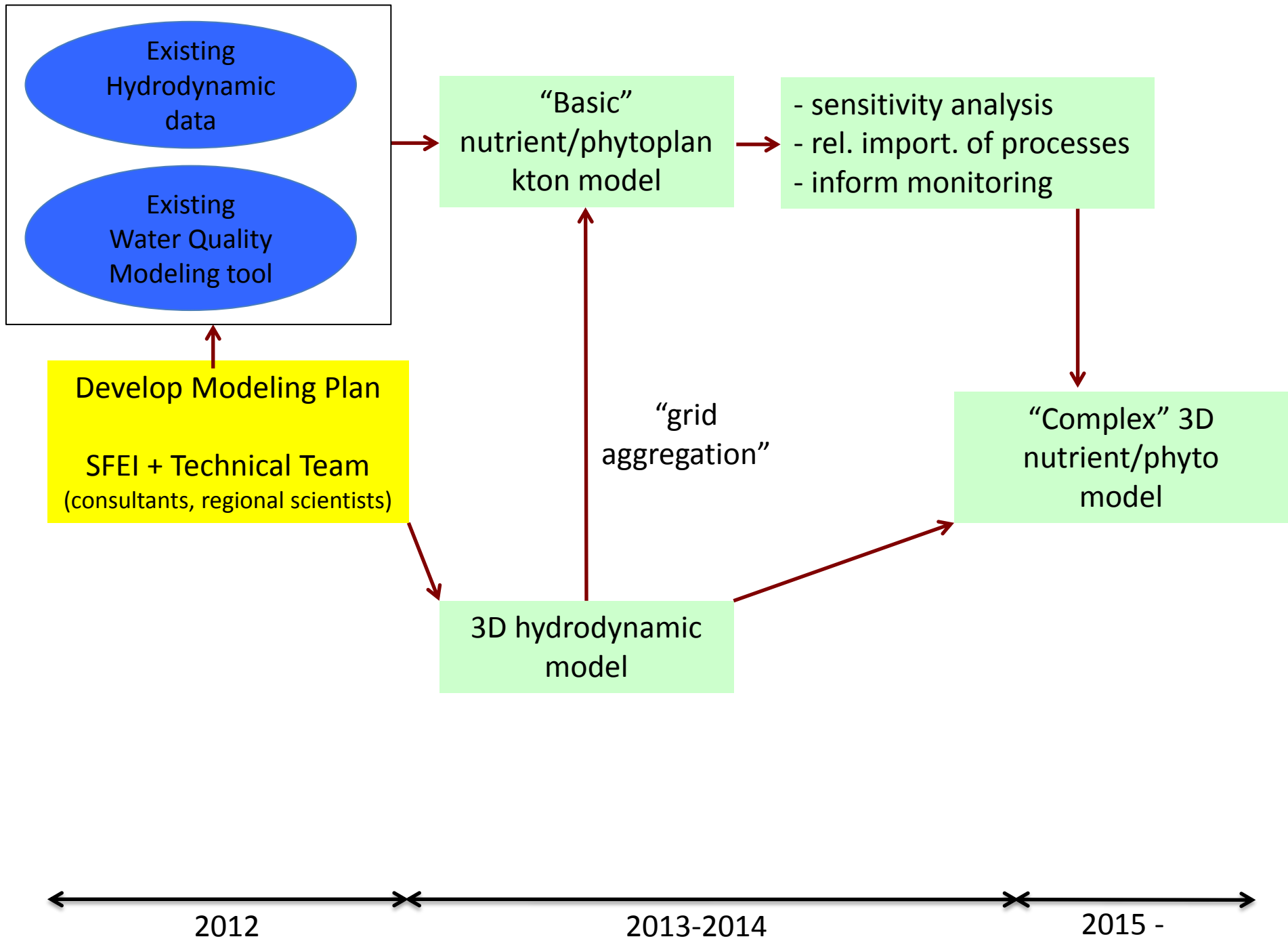
- Quantitative synthesis – load/response/fate
 - Relative importance of major processes
 - Data and conceptual gaps



Modeling Related Questions

- What are the relative importance of factors controlling primary production and biomass accumulation?
 - light limitation, clam grazing, NH_4 -inhibition
- What is the Bay's natural ability to assimilate/process nutrient loads?
 - transformations, losses, flushing
- Under what future conditions might impairment be expected? e.g.,
 - Causes:
 - prolonged stratification, loss of clams, water clarity
 - Effect:
 - Low dissolved O_2 , acute blooms, HABs, shifts in species composition
- What effect might various control measures have on mitigating problem?





On-going and 2013 Suisun Bay Studies

- NH₄ toxicity to copepods
 - SFCWA, Central San, Regional Board
- Inhibition of primary production in Suisun Bay
 - SFCWA, Central San, Regional Board
- Effects of nutrient forms, nutrient ratios and light availability on lower food webs of the Bay Delta (Glibert, Wilkerson, Dugdale, Parker; DSC)
- Factors influencing *Microcystis* blooms (Parker et al.; DSC)

On-going and 2013 Suisun Bay Studies

- Physiological Assessment of the “Bad Suisun” Phenomenon: Light and Nutrient Interactions (Kudela, Berg, Taberski; IEP)
- Environmental controls of sediment-water nitrogen and phosphorus exchange across the Delta-Suisun salinity gradient (Cornwell and Glibert; SFCWA)
- Effects of changing phytoplankton stoichiometry on copepods (Pierson and Glibert; IEP)
- Nutrient loads, transformations, and losses in the Delta (SFEI, USGS, RMA; IEP)